

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.
OFFICIAL PERMIT FOR RAISING A
BATTALION OF 1,000 MEN, WHICH WILL BE
LIMITED TO PUBLIC SCHOOL OR
UNIVERSITY MEN AND WHO WILL SERVE
TOGETHER AS A UNIT.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
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GOD SAVE THE KING.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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GAILE
A SPEED PORTABLE
MOTORS.
Magneto and Battery
Ignition Combined.
The very latest in Portable
Motors.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Office,
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[618]

No. 17,989. 號九十六百九千七萬一第 日八初月一十年卯乙 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1915. 二拜禮 號四月二十年四國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
Dec. 14th.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU.
TO DEPART.
Dec. 14th.—Philippine Islands, Japan and Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada, at 9.30 a.m., per s.s. NIPPON MARU.
Dec. 14th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. TAMBA MARU.
Dec. 14th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan and Korea, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. TAMBA MARU.
Dec. 14th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. ANZEL.
Dec. 16th.—Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. KAMU MARU.
Dec. 16th.—Philippine Islands, Japan and Korea, United States, South America, Victoria, B.C., and Vancouver, United Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. CANADA MARU.
Dec. 16th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m., per s.s. NAURA.
Dec. 16th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SINKORIAN.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " to 10.00 " " 10 " "
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ESTIMATIONS

EXCLUSIVE
VICTOR
RECORDS

by all the most famous Artists, Popular Selections, and a large variety of Records suitable for Christmastide.

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[31-2]

WANTED.

IN Solicitors' Office, a SHORTHAND WRITER. No objection to nationality and sex. Apply, stating particulars and salary required, to—

"LEX,"
Care of P.O. Box 584, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1915. [1273]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—

"E,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1184]



NOTION.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [1738]

FOR SALE.

TOYS AND XMAS GOODS.
GRACA & CO.

Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, TOYS, &c.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [1043]

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

HONGKONG.

1281

THE SHANGHAI OUTBREAK. ENEMY TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

EVIDENCE OF COMPLICITY OF SUN YAT-SEN.

Official information from Shanghai (says the Peking correspondent of the N.C. Daily News) states that among the correspondence found on captured participants in the recent disturbances at the Arsenal were five documents signed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen appointing naval cadets as officers in the Marine Corps. The opinion here is that this places Sun Yat-sen in a different category from that of a political refugee and should so free the Japanese Government's hands as to enable it to deport him without further ado—and thus prevent him from utilizing a friendly country for the purpose of launching plots to cause unrest in China.

Reuter's Shanghai correspondent also states that the arms captured were of Japanese make. These facts, coupled with the recent bomb explosion, which killed a Japanese, and the discovery that Japanese are smuggling dynamite into Shanghai should be sufficient to enable Japan to make a thorough investigation and end once for all the activities of rebels sheltering in Japan.

It is also alleged that the arms captured from Hungtutzes in Inner Mongolia, who have now been scattered by a Chinese force, were of Japanese make. A fact which the Japanese Government no doubt will make the subject of a strict inquiry, as it is known that Japan would not willingly associate herself with such outrages as those recently designed to disturb the peace but which failed owing to the activity of the Chinese forces.

The foreign Legations are greatly pleased with the manner in which the authorities dealt with the Shanghai incident.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS MOBILISED.

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps were quickly mobilised at midnight on the 6th inst. Concentration of the forces was first made upon the Yangtze, the principal source of trouble having apparently come from the East. All Chinese who approached the Settlement from the French Settlement were stopped and carefully searched.

The artillery assembled at the gunshed, and after looking in their guns were detailed to make a tour through the settlement boundaries to the south and west, while the remaining portion of the Chinese were held at headquarters as a reserve force and to cover the approaches to the arsenal and stores. The Light Horse patrolled the outside of the Western District during the night.

The Corps turned out in excellent strength, and carried out their duties with a rare cheerfulness. The various units were dismissed between 6.30 and 8 a.m., by which time all apprehension of danger appeared to have vanished.

DISTURBANCES AT FOOTUNG.

Details of the trouble which took place at Footung in which two Chinese constables lost their lives and four others were wounded in the execution of their duty, by persons alleged to belong to the revolutionary party, have come to hand. It appears that while a patrol, consisting of a police officer and a number of constables, was going on their rounds in Daungjiao, Footung, they met three men whose appearance aroused suspicion in the mind of the officials. They called upon them to stop, but one of the three, hearing the order, produced a revolver and shot dead one of the constables. The wielder of the weapon and his companions at once bolted, but one of the latter was arrested by a constable. The chase of the others continued as far as the Whangpo River in the vicinity of which, as the result of a search, the police found the corpse of one of their companions, who had apparently been killed while on duty.

Simultaneously with the enactment of this tragedy the police of the second section arrested three men. In answer to questions, the first and third admitted that they were connected with the rebels and alleged that they took part in the capture of the *Chaohio*. The second said that he was a midshipman on board the same vessel.

The same village was the scene of an attack on the Police Station in the third section, the attackers having apparently the aim of securing the fire arms known to be there. The Police resisted the attack strongly, succeeded in beating it off and also in arresting three of their assailants. Two of the men were wounded in the fighting.

"CHAOHIO" CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED.

An inspection of the Chinese cruiser *Chaohio* showed that considerable damage has been done to her and it appears marvellous that she was sunk. One six-inch shell struck her just near the waterline, piercing the armour and exploded. It was here that three Chinese were killed. Another shell that struck the lower part of the conning tower where the armour is not nearly as thick as that of the conning tower itself, pierced through and exploded inside, blowing the plating out in doing so. The shrapnel when the explosion occurred pierced holes outwardly, practically riddling this part with holes. The *Chaohio* is a fine vessel of 2,750 tons, 330 feet long and 42 feet beam. She is driven by Parsons turbines with an I. H. P. of 6,000. Built at Elswick and completed only in 1912 she has a speed of 22 knots. The condition of the ship shows that it has been well cared for and is a very useful fighting unit.—W.C. Daily News.

BOMBS DISCOVERED.

Near Kashing Road a Chinese found down the side of the creek a cylindrical bomb. He picked it up and was examining it when it exploded, seriously injuring his right hand. He was taken to the Police Station, and subsequently the police found six more bombs. They were found to be the ordinary frictional bomb, and one which when exploded gave a particularly violent explosion.

ARRESTS IN FRENCH CONCESSION.

Inspector Xavier, of the French Municipal Police, stated that in all 22 Chinese had been arrested up to the 6th inst.

SUGGESTED MEANS OF PREVENTION.

CONSIDERATION BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

"An interesting discussion took place at a meeting of the Perth Chamber of Commerce on the question of enemy trade after the war. The president (Mr. W. W. Garner) remarked that it was intended to bring the matter forward at each meeting of the chamber.

Mr. Leslie said that since the outbreak of war the president had from time to time made reference to the necessity for some strong action being taken to prevent the enemy again entering into the enjoyment of its trade held previous to the war.

In a recent article which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* it was held that in order to kill German trade it was necessary first of all to find out exactly what trade we had been doing with Germany. An epitome of the German-made imports into the Commonwealth for the year 1913 was given, showing them as amounting to £7,028,331 sterling. In commenting on the various items included in the list the writer said:—"It is easy to pick out the commodities in which Britain is already supplying Australia with hundreds of thousands of pounds worth more than Germany, and it must be borne in mind that the United Kingdom is but one of the several great markets with which our orders can be placed. A number of the commodities have been buying from the enemy in past years may present some trouble—cement, chinaware, glass and glassware, dyes, india-rubber goods, metals, and musical instruments, for instance." He believed these instances covered the whole of the lines in regard to which there would be any difficulty, and personally he would go further and eliminate from them cement, chinaware, glass and glassware, india-rubber goods, metals (with the possible exception of zinc), and musical instruments which could all either be manufactured in Australia or imported from Great Britain in sufficient quantities to meet our requirements. The 1913 value of the imports remaining was then only £68,049, represented by dyes, £28,989; and zinc and zinc manufactures, £41,060. He understood the production of both of these lines was now receiving the active attention of the British manufacturers, and that probably before the war was over they would be in a position to meet all of our modest requirements in those directions. With that accomplished, the whole of the German imports, valued in 1913 at over £7,000,000, could be wiped out without much inconvenience to ourselves. Looking at the lines which that huge sum represented, it would be found that they were largely composed of lines which British manufacturers had been for many years supplying to Australia before the German trade campaign ever commenced—lines which the British manufacturer was well able to continue to supply, but lost partly through his own indifference to our market requirements, and principally through inferior German-made articles being supplied at a lower price, and introduced to our markets by the introduction into Australia of German-made goods, the merchants of Australia were, he believed, more to be blamed than the general public, nor were the various State Governments blameless in this respect. However, the time had gone past for any recriminations, and all would now have to work together to prevent the Germans from recapturing any of their lost trade. It was certain that a determined effort would be made to recapture it, whatever might be the position of Germany after the war. He was accumulating stocks of all kinds, ready for the moment peace was declared, and mapping out his plans for an aggressive commercial war to follow, buoyed up by the belief that our commercial instincts would again take the place of patriotism, and allow him to recover all the ground he had lost. A recent writer in one of the monthly trade reviews, put the case against Germany much stronger. He said:—"In victory or defeat Germany will again rise commercially to fight with tactical boldness, strategic vigour, and consummate ability. Her trade campaign is being prepared now. To-day, as well as yesterday, reports from neutral countries show, Germany is gathering a vast accumulation of ready-made articles of every description to be thrown on the markets of the world immediately the war is over. Manufactured by workmen on wartime wages, and at a little cost, they will form a veritable deluge of half-price goods if once the flood is let loose, and allowed freely to pass the frontiers of other nations. The Germans know perfectly well that strict business opposed to humanity and sentiment invariably wins. They believe that English businessmen and Belgians, as well as other allied nations, will forget their feelings if they can buy goods cheaply. They calculate on the hypnotic influence of the bargain; they recall their successes in the past. The Germans' worst enemy is the greatest adept in organized lying the world has ever known. He has gone from triumph to triumph in the fields of commerce by a campaign based upon false market reports, forged reports on supply and demand; by unscrupulous but very able representatives, pertinacious and lying consuls; by bribery and diplomatic astuteness, by the spread of alarming trade rumours about various manufactures and goods; by the dissemination of libels abroad, by working up atmosphere in favour of German goods, imported by Germans; by worming into trade marks and origins; by founding colonies of Germans in the world's business centres, like London; by entering and influencing Stock Exchanges, banks and Chambers of Commerce; by elastic banking, facilities, and wide credit, and by a hundred other methods in business, now glaringly, unmasked before the world."

Continuing, Mr. Leslie said that when the military power of Germany was broken—and we would grudge the life of even one Australian soldier in the cause, if the unthinkable happened, and the war was abandoned before that power was broken—it remained only a very elementary knowledge of the German character to foresee that the manufacturers of Germany would be prepared to hold up both hands, and cry, "Mercy, mercy," and it was safe to assume that such a cry would not be met by the German answer given to the manufacturers in Belgium, and in the north of France, where the manufacturer was dispossessed of his property, and in many cases the machinery was stolen from the factories and removed to Germany, the factories themselves being destroyed. We ought, therefore, to assume and not on the assumption that commercial Germany would be ready to take the field the moment military Germany retired, and it was for us to say how their advances would be met. Owing to the enormous preparations for war which Germany had made in times of peace, her manufacturing organisations were probably less disturbed than our own, which had had to be hastily remodelled for the production of munitions of all kinds. While the present time was therefore an opportune one to organise against German trade in these dominions, the present conditions were not the most favourable for the attack that trade. He would require a breathing space, both to realise the new conditions, and to prepare for them. No act of Parliament short of total exclusion of German goods could grant him that, but the people of the Dominions might, so far as he could learn, although there had been much discussion, no real attempt had been made to grapple with the problem of eliminating German trade after the war. One suggestion was an inquiry as to the best means of transferring the German trade to other countries, or absorbing it by Australian manufactured goods, another was a high tariff wall against German goods. Both of these suggestions would take much time to carry out, and no definite consideration. Nor was it easily seen how any existing body, or any body that could be called into existence, would be able to make suggestions, in either of these directions, which would be acceptable to the people of the Dominions, or even to the people of Australia. He thought, therefore, that the further consideration of either of those suggestions should be dismissed, and that the whole of the people in the Dominions should take the matter into their own hands. In doing so, he felt sure they could accomplish more than any Act of Parliament was likely to be able to do for them. For what Germany had done to Belgium and France, some additional tribute must be demanded by the people of the Dominions, something that could not be included in any indemnity, and something that would make the whole German nation remember their ingratitude and crimes. He did not advocate an increased tariff on German and Austrian goods. That was not sufficient. He advocated a total exclusion for a period of at least ten years. To accomplish that he suggested the formation of a "Ten Years League," to which every member joining should pledge himself to the effect that for a period of ten years following on the termination of the war, he would not, either as principal or partner, purchase any German or Austrian manufactured, or partly manufactured, goods, either for his own use or for purposes of trade. To aid the Australian members of the league in keeping this pledge, and to protect them from unscrupulous merchants in the United Kingdom re-exporting German or Austrian-made goods as British, he suggested that the Commonwealth Government should be asked to amend certificate form A, required under the preferential tariff on goods to the United Kingdom, to the effect that the whole of the manufacturing costs should have been incurred in the production in the United Kingdom instead of only one-fourth, as at present, to secure the benefit of the preferential tariff. For the purpose of further protecting the loyal members of the league, he suggested that the Commonwealth Government be asked to pass legislation ensuring that all German and Austrian manufactured goods imported into Australia after the war should bear red labels with black letters, in sizes to be prescribed by regulation, showing the country of origin, and that it should be an offence severely punishable to sell or offer for sale such goods without these labels attached. In recommending these suggestions to members for adoption, Mr. Leslie said he need hardly remind them that we were dealing with the trade of a nation which was at present our enemy and could not again, in the lifetime of the present generations become our friend; an enemy that fired on our boats engaged in the humane work of saving their drowning men, that turned their machine guns on the defenceless men struggling in the water for their lives; that, without warning, hundreds of innocent passengers, men, women, and children, to the bottom of the sea; and that by means of dropped bombs murdered scores of innocent women and children. These were not isolated examples; they were typical of the whole German authorities, typical of that Germany of which Mr. Lloyd George spoke in Parliament as follows:—"We all recollect the great Balkan crisis. Nothing could have been friendlier than the attitude of Germany. Nothing could have been more retiring, more modest, more unpretentious. It was always, 'After you.' She did not want to push herself to the front at all. She had a benevolent smile for France. She treated Russia as a friend and a brother. She smoothed down all the susceptibilities of Austria. She walked arm in arm with Great Britain through the Chancelleries of Europe, and we really thought that at last the era of peace and goodwill had dawned. At that moment she was forging and hiding up immense accumulations of war stores to take her neighbours unaware and murder them in their sleep." (Applause.)

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORES ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

- JOINED.
- 1.—Tpr. D. Purves having joined the ranks is allotted Corps No. 1950 and posted as Private to Centre Section M.G. Co.
 - 2.—Private H. N. Pountney is granted leave of absence from 14th December, 1915, for the duration of the war. Private S. S. Moore is granted leave of absence from 14th December, 1915, to 21st January, 1916.
 - 3.—Great care must be taken to prevent Bayonets and Scabbards becoming rusty. The oil will be removed from rifles on the following occasions only:—
(1.)—Immediately before firing.
(2.)—For inspection.
(3.)—For parades and duties.
In all cases it will be replaced as soon as possible.
 - 4.—Musketry, Trained men's Course, Part II. (Standard Test) will be carried out at King's Park Range as follows:—
Saturday, 18th instant, 2.30 p.m.—
No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, Officer on duty at firing point: Capt. Scott.
Officer on duty in butts: Lieut. Murphy.
Sunday, 19th instant, 9.30 a.m.—
Engineer Company.
Officer on duty at firing point: An Officer of Engineer Co.
Officer on duty in butts: Lieut. Konnot.
Corpl. Grimes R.E. will attend N.C.O.s of the unit and will assist him. Uniform (Drill order) to be worn. The Officer in charge of the firing point is to check the ammunition both before and after firing.
 - 5.—Parades for Tuesday, 14th inst.:—
7 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section Order, dated 8th December, 1915, Mosso flag practice at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. H.E. the Governor will present Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decorations (V.D.) to Major D. Macdonald and Captain G. P. Laumert on the Cricket Ground, at 5.30 p.m. The whole Corps, with the exception of members of the Engineer Company detailed for duty with the Search Light on that day, will fall in on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m. sharp.
Dress.—Drill order with Caps. Officers will wear swords. Members of P. of W. Camp guard will parade in their usual kit and equipment.
 - 6.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 20th inst.—
No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Hales.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon. On duty to-night: Centre Section M.G. Co.
Officer on duty: Capt. Wood.
Officer to-morrow night: Scouts Co. Officer on duty: Capt. Stewart.
On duty 15th inst.: Scouts Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy.
Orderly Sergeant until morning of 20th inst.: Corpl. A. Bolton.
G. E. Strawhat, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WICKMAN, O.C., H.K.V.O.

- Hongkong, 13th December, 1915.
With reference to Order No. 92 calling for a parade of "A," "B," "C," and "D" Companies for Tuesday, 14th inst., at 5.15 p.m. on the Cricket Ground, dress will be drill order.
- MUSKETRY.
- The following members of "A," "B," and "C" Companies are required to attend at King's Park Range on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 2.15 p.m., to fire Part I (Trained) Musketry Course. Dress: Drill order.
- Lance-Corpl. S. Kelly, Pte. A. Blythe, Pte. P. H. Holyoak, Pte. H. Humphreys, Pte. G. H. May, Sergt. L. O. Ross, Pte. E. A. M. Williams, Pte. W. E. Ford, Pte. F. Allen, Pte. F. H. Winyard, Pte. J. H. Wood, Lance-Corpl. V. Daniel, Pte. J. Daniel, Pte. A. Gray, Pte. I. Gray, Pte. D. J. McKenzie, Pte. W. J. Pearson, Pte. D. J. Nolan, Pte. R. Gray, Pte. J. Waldron, N. G. Nolan, Pte. R. Gray, Pte. J. Edwards, Lance-Corpl. West, Corpl. A. Calvert, Pte. F. Piessie, Pte. W. Robertson, Pte. F. Brown, Pte. J. McCubbin, Pte. T. H. Martin, Pte. S. H. Dodwell, Pte. J. J. Stabbings, and J. H. Kemp.
G. E. H. Burton, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

ROUTE MARCH.

The Route March, postponed from December 10th, will take place on Wednesday, December 15th. All ranks fall in at Central, at 9.05 p.m. sharp. The Parade of Company Inspectors and Sergeants fixed for that day is cancelled.

Recruits will parade on Tuesday and Thursday, December 16th and 18th, as warned in Orders of December 10th and 11th.

On all parades with rifles, 30 rounds of ammunition must be carried.

MUSKETRY COURSE—PART I.
Details of No. 2 Company, etc., as warned by M.I., will fire on Sunday, December 19th. Leave Blake Pier, 9 a.m.

RESERVE BAND.
Tuesday, Dec. 14th.—Orchestra Practice. Friday, December 18th.—Band Practice.
F. C. JENKINS.
D.S.P. (Reserve).

JAPAN'S CORONATION STAMPS.

The number of the several denominations of stamps issued by the Japanese Department of Communications in celebration of the Imperial Coronation was as follows: 10 sen, 2,000,000; 4 sen, 2,000,000; 15 sen, 2,160,000; 13 sen, 21,600,000. The cost of production of these stamps is stated to have been ¥15,240, while the face value of the stamps—and doubtless all were or will be said—is ¥1,244,250, according to a vernacular calculation.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LD.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the office of the General Managers, Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co., yesterday, Mr. R. G. Shawan presiding. There were also present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., and Mr. H. P. White (Consulting Committee), Messrs. J. A. Young, H. B. Hancock, H. F. Campbell, R. Henderson, Tong Lai Chuan, The Clerk, Tai, A. A. Cordeiro, and T. Leong (Secretary). The notice convening the meeting was read, after which:

The CHAIRMAN said:—It was decided to postpone this meeting till today, as I was serving on a jury last Monday. I can only trust that no one was inconvenienced by the delay. If you have no objection we will take the report and accounts now in your hands as read. The balance at credit of working account this year is \$24,600.18 as against \$23,038.08, which, as showing no improvement, is on the face of it disappointing. But the improvement is there, nevertheless, as, in spite of the reduction in the number of residents in Kowloon which took place on the outbreak of hostilities, we have slightly increased the number of our consumers and our gross revenue was higher by about \$8,000. Unfortunately the European staff at the Works underwent repeated changes during the year, partly owing to men leaving for the front, so that the whole European staff there has been completely renewed. As a result of this the greater part of the gain in revenue was offset by the extra expenditure entailed for passages homewards and outwards, and other allowances. This will not be repeated this year, as our European staff is now on a much more satisfactory footing and we do not anticipate any more such extensive changes. We propose to appropriate the balance of \$19,240.50 at credit of profit and loss account for writing \$14,000 off the book value of machinery, and \$5,000 lines, leaving a balance of \$240.50 to be carried forward. Acting on the advice of our Auditors, we have incorporated this writing off in the present balance sheet instead of including it in next year's accounts as was the former practice. But of course if this allocation of profits does not meet with your approval it can be altered by this meeting. With regard to the turbine extension, this, I am glad to say, has made good progress during the year and we have been very fortunate in succeeding in getting the plant completed and shipped from England. As the works which supply this machinery were in the hands of the Ministry of Munitions, you will understand that it was only by strenuous efforts on the part of our Agents in London and their Consulting Engineer, Mr. Mendham, that we finally got the plant finished and shipped off. With the exception of the turbines, all the plant including the Babcock and Wilcox boilers, the pumps, economiser and pipe work and the cables to the docks, is now complete. The turbines, I am glad to say, are now due by the end of the year and we hope to have everything ready to supply current from some time in February. The question of motor buses to which I referred at our last meeting has made no progress and I merely mention it to keep it before you. As to the coming year, I am very hopeful. In our new Superintendent, Mr. Ireland, we have a very energetic man, and he is now endeavouring to popularise the use of motors by the small factories and other power consumers in Kowloon to which we shall be able to supply current at favourable rates as soon as the turbines arrive. Not only that, our ordinary revenue for the past three months is already considerably above the last year's average, and of course this will be very greatly increased when we are able to supply power and light under our contract with the Dock Company. I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Sir PAUL CHATER seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried. On the proposition of Mr. HANCOCK, seconded by Mr. CAMPBELL, Sir Paul Chater and Mr. H. P. White were re-elected members of the Consulting Committee. Messrs. F. Maitland and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors, at a remuneration of \$100 each, on the motion of Mr. YOUNG, seconded by Mr. TONG LAI CHUAN. The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business, gentlemen. I am much obliged to you for your attendance.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Company's office, Queen's Buildings, at noon yesterday. Mr. S. H. Dodwell (Chairman) presided, and there were also present the Hon. Sir P. Chater, O.M.G., Hon. Mr. David Landale, Messrs. H. W. Looker, D. W. Caddick, A. S. Sorenson, and H. P. White (Directors), Messrs. C. D. Wilkinson, T. F. Hough, H. Percy Smith, W. E. Clarke, H. Humphreys, A. R. Lowe, W. Dunbar, J. W. Graham, A. R. Austin, E. D. Haskell, J. H. N. Medy, C. F. da Carvalho, Sidney Michael, Chau Siu Ki, and Wong Lin Tai, with Mr. R. M. Dyer (Chief Manager).

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said:—This meeting has been called for three purposes:

To sanction an increase of the Company's Capital.

To approve the proposal of the Board to make a Debenture issue of \$2,000,000.

To adopt new Articles.

The increase of Capital and the issue of Debentures can conveniently be dealt with at the same time.

As you must all be aware, conditions at present in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries are such as to warrant the dock-yards of the world anticipating several years of great activity. As far as your own Company is concerned, we have already entered into contracts for the building of eight new steamers, and I think it is fairly safe to assume that later on we shall obtain a further share in replacing the waste of tonnage, which is now being caused by the war. In these

circumstances your Directors consider it desirable to make a further issue of Capital, so that they may be in as free a position as possible to take advantage of opportunities that may arise in the future. You will notice that the new shares offered to shareholders must be accepted by the 31st December, 1915. After that date the offer of the new shares, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined and the right to accept the new shares will lapse.

The offer will be made to the shareholders on the register to-morrow and the register will close to-day. A reminder of this has been advertised since the 1st inst. The new shares, if accepted in due time, can either be paid for on acceptance or on or before the 29th February, 1916. This will give home shareholders time to make arrangements to take up the shares they have accepted.

If the Resolution is passed the Directors in response to applications which have been made, are prepared to extend the time for acceptance to the 29th February in the case of all shareholders who are not present in Hongkong to-morrow.

If payment is made after the 31st December, interest at the rate of six per cent. must be paid from the 1st January until payment. If payment is not made by the 29th February the shares which have been accepted will be liable to forfeiture. As soon as the shareholders on the register to-morrow are ascertained letters will be sent offering to such shareholders the new shares they are entitled to. Shareholders who wish to renounce their right to the new shares will be given an opportunity of doing so. I would emphasize the necessity for acceptances and renunciations to be sent in on or before the 31st inst. save where an extension will be allowed as here indicated.

The proposed Debenture issue is desirable for the same reasons as those I have given you in respect of the increase of Capital.

The Directors have power to arrange for this issue without consulting the shareholders but they have taken advantage of this meeting to give the members the opportunity of approving their proposals and will be glad to know that they commend themselves to the shareholders.

Debentures are to be registered and secured by a Trust Deed and the security offered is the Company's property and Docks and floating plant. The Directors have satisfied themselves that they will be able to place the Debentures to the extent of \$1,000,000 and probably more. They will be pleased to receive applications from shareholders desirous of taking up Debentures and such applications should be sent in before the 29th February next.

I will now formally move the necessary Resolutions.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed, and Mr. HUGH seconded, the following resolutions:—

(1.)—That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$3,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 additional shares of \$30 each.

(2.)—That the Directors be authorised to offer the said 10,000 Additional Shares at a premium of \$10 per Share to each Member on the Register of Members on the 14th day of December, 1915, in the proportion of one New Share for every complete number of Five Shares which such Member is the Registered Holder of on that date and upon the footing (unless the Directors shall otherwise determine) that Shareholders shall be given the option of paying the full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making together \$60 per Share) to the Company on acceptance of the offer or of paying such amount on or before the 29th February, 1916, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from (and including) the 1st January, 1916, until payment and that if any Shareholder fails to pay the full amount due on any Shares accepted by him (including premium and interest) on or before the 29th February, 1916, such Shares may be forfeited by the Directors and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined to the 31st December, 1915, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the Shares not accepted in response to such offer to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company and that forfeited Shares shall become the property of the Company and may be sold, reallocated or otherwise disposed of by the Directors in such manner as they think fit.

(3.)—That such Additional Shares shall not participate in any Dividend declared in March, 1916, in respect of profit accrued up to the 31st December, 1915, but shall participate in any Dividend declared thereafter pro rata with the existing capital.

(4.)—That no Member shall be entitled to an offer of any fraction of an Additional Share in respect of any number of Shares less than five held by him.

(5.)—That the Directors be empowered to dispose of all additional shares which members are not entitled to have offered to them to such persons upon such terms and conditions and at such times as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

(6.)—That the proposed exercise by the Directors of the power of borrowing vested in them by the creation of a debenture issue of \$2,000,000 bearing interest at six per cent., of which \$1,000,000 is to be offered for subscription forthwith and the balance is to be dealt with in such manner as the Directors may in the present or future determine be and the same is hereby approved and that the Directors be left to raise and secure the repayment of such debentures in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit with liberty, if they think fit to deposit any of such debentures with the Company's Bankers on such terms as they think fit as security for any indebtedness of the Company to its Bankers, either present or future. The resolution was carried unanimously.

A "DEAD" MAN.

RESURRECTED AT SUPREME COURT.

During the hearing of a mortgage action at the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. C. G. Alabaster produced a man who was stated to be dead by the witnesses on the other side. Questioning an old lady with regard to the resurrection Mr. Alabaster asked:—

"Do you still say this man is not alive?"

The old lady replied—I was angry.

He is alive. That is why I said I did not know him. He is alive. He is my husband's second brother's son.

This led the Chief Justice to issue a warning. Tell her from me that she admits having told a gross falsehood before the adjournment of the Court, and that it is a very serious matter to do that in this Court. At present there is a man undergoing twelve months imprisonment for doing the same thing. Tell her that she is here to tell the truth.

"I was angry because he got away with our property," was the reply.

The Chief Justice—Tell her that is no excuse at all; she is here to tell the truth, and if she is not going to tell the truth, she may as well leave the witness box altogether.

The venerable witness replied—I was very sorry; I made a mistake.

Subsequently Mr. Jenkin apologised for the old lady. "I apologise for her demeanour in the witness box, my Lord. She would have come last in the ordinary course of the case. By the time you have heard the whole of the evidence your Lordship may be able to feel that this woman has so long thought that the man should have been dead that she thought or felt that he was dead. If your lordship follows me?"

The Chief Justice—I do not. She sees the man here and says she does not know him, that she has never seen him before. She comes back into the Court an hour or so afterwards and says she was angry and that that is why she said he was dead!

Mr. Jenkin—The old woman was frightened. It is my case that the man was alive.

BELGIAN FIELD HOSPITAL.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL EFFORT ON ITS BEHALF.

The Sale of Work organized by the Women's Sewing Meeting of the Wesleyan Church and held in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home on Saturday last met with very gratifying success. The Sale was opened by Lady May, who, in a few well-chosen words, described the object of the Sale and wished it all possible success.

The different stalls were described as Useful, Fancy, Competition, Tea, Flower stall and Xmas tree. Through the kindness of Commander Gibson, R.N., the room and stalls were effectively decorated.

The Concert for the same object held the same evening in the Royal Naval Theatre, was largely attended, a good proportion of those present being men in H. M. Services. A very enjoyable programme, arranged by Mr. C. T. Knight, was presented, every item being enjoyed. The following ladies and gentlemen took part:—Messdames Goodman and Alderman, Misses Scott and Stanley, Lieut. Scales, R.A.M.C., Professor Gonzales, Messrs. Brock, Casway and Perrin. The four-act play entitled "The Missing Notes," written by Mr. Gordon Banks, R.N., was a pronounced success; the little humorous touches being very well received.

The total proceeds of the Sale and Concert will amount to over nine hundred dollars, which will be sent to the Belgian Field Hospital Fund. The amount originally aimed at by these modest efforts was a sum sufficient to maintain one bed for a year—£50. It is now the intention of these responsible for the Sale and Concert to bring the amount up to £100 by some further effort, and so ensure the maintenance of two beds. The Belgian Field Hospital is conducted by British doctors and British nurses and is doing a magnificent work for our Belgian Allies.

BOMBS IN CHINA.

The officials in the Customs House at Antung have detected, says the *N.C. Daily News*, many cases of smuggling of bombs and other "explosive matter." At the special recommendation of the Ministry of Finance, the President has given rewards to Wang Pingchuan and other officials who have shown zeal in tracking down the smugglers.

The CHAIRMAN—The Resolutions for the increase of Capital and issue of Debentures being duly passed, I will pass on to the Resolution for the adoption of new Articles. As you are probably aware representations have recently been made to the Directors concerning them and a discussion is proceeding out of which it is hoped an Agreement will be reached. In the meantime it is necessary to adjourn the meeting to enable the discussion to be concluded and with your sanction I accordingly beg to propose that the meeting be adjourned to a date to be hereafter notified to shareholders due notice of which will be given.

Mr. WILKINSON seconded, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business, gentlemen; I thank you for your attendance.

CANTON NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, December 10th.

ECHO OF THE "CHAOHO" AFFAIR.

After receiving news concerning the revolutionary occupation of the cruiser *Chaocho* at Shanghai, H.E. General Lung immediately issued urgent orders for precautionary measures to be taken throughout the City, lest a similar occurrence should take place in Canton. A circular proclamation was issued to the Navy, Military and Police to the effect that anyone leaving his duty without special permission would be punished by martial law. Patrol guards were considerably increased and instructions were given to the various inspectors stationed at the different city gates and railway stations to make a special point of opening, and carefully inspecting, the contents of all trunks, boxes, and articles of a suspicious nature, in order to prevent any offensive material from being smuggled into the City. Twenty-one military pickets were ordered to patrol in the vicinity of the Government buildings, and the watchword was changed three times nightly. All gunboats and cruisers were given instructions to make ready for sailing at a moment's notice, the different forts to be prepared for eventualities and all weapons to be transferred from the Shek Cheng Arsenal to Canton, in order to prevent any attempt being made at occupying the Arsenal by possible revolutionists.

These precautionary measures were very successfully carried out, and, in spite of the fact that outwardly they would give one reason to suspect that some grave plot was expected to take place the whole city remained in a state of quietude and not the least commotion was shown by the inhabitants.

CONCERNING REVOLUTIONISTS.

Several telegrams have recently been received by the local authorities from the Central Government to the effect that reports have been received that a number of notorious rebel leaders have returned from abroad and are endeavouring to incite rebellion throughout the country, and directing that special pains be taken to guard against any possible plots. One cannot help admiring the dexterous manner in which the authorities, through the medium of their smart detectives, have unearthed so many rebel organs both here and up country and rid the province of most of the insurrectionary elements that have prevailed. No leniency is shown to any prisoner who is proved to be connected with the rebels, the extreme penalty being imposed in every case. Arrests are being made from day to day.

THE AVIATION COLLEGE.

Following the successful flight of Captain Tom Gunn, instructions have been given to the Chief of Police to see that arrangements are immediately made for the establishment of an aviation college. It is also reported that the third son of H.E. General Lung has signified his desire to qualify in the winged art.

WEST RIVER ROBBERS' BLACKMAIL.

REMARKABLE STORY AT THE MAGISTRACY.

A remarkable story was unfolded at the Magistracy yesterday, when two Chinese, alleged to be members of a large and powerful robber band, were charged with demanding money by menaces from one Pang Yau, an employee of the Wing On Conservancy Company, at Yau-mat.

Detective-Sergeant Wills told the Magistrate that for the last three or four years there had been over 200 pirates and robbers who had robbed the Wing On Conservancy Company of thousands of dollars. The two defendants, when they could not extort sufficient money in the country, came to the Company's branch office at Yau-mat, where the accountant of the Company had just arrived. They demanded money of a salesman, saying that if their request was not complied with they would burn all the boats belonging to the Company.

The accountant said the men asked for \$100 in advance for next year. This money was blackmail, and had been paid them for some years. Witness asked them why they wanted the money so soon, and they replied that in an attack on a junk some of their colleagues had been killed and others wounded, and they wanted to buy medicine to cure the latter. They were told to come on the following night. In the meantime the police were informed, and when the defendants returned they were paid certain marked monies and then arrested by the police, who were in hiding.

The first defendant, in his statement at the Police Station, said he asked complainant to lend him \$20 or \$30. The latter told him to come next day, and when he came he was arrested.

The other defendant said that the first man, who was his friend, asked him to visit the complainant. He did so, but knew nothing about the charge.

The case was adjourned.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,

CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE Nos. 1741, 1742.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW STOCK OF CHRISTMAS GOODS LATEST NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS, CAKES, MINCE MEAT.

CRACKERS AND COSAQUES.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

PULLED FIGS, NUTS, MUSCATELS.

CURRANTS, RAISINS, SULTANAS.

YORK HAMS-STILTONS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF TOYS, GAMES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22]

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANT.

3. QUEEN'S BUILDING.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE OF 30 DUTCH AND SEVERAL

ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURERS.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

PHONE: 1687. PHONE: 1687.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1915. [1176]

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

TELEPHONE 407.

A FEW OF OUR LEADING LINES FOR CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

A Rich Fruit Cake Encrusted with Almond Paste, Iced and Prettily Decorated.

DUNDEE CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

(SCOTLAND'S CAKE).

A Rich Fruit Cake, with Almonds on Top.

SCHOOL CAKES FROM \$1.00 EACH.

A Good Medium Quality Cake, with Almonds on Top, very suitable for Children.

REAL SCOTCH SHORTBREAD FROM \$1.00 EACH.

Molasses Piped on with Sugar, to order.

YE OLDE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS

FROM \$2.00 EACH.

All our Cakes and Pastries are made under the personal supervision of our English Manager who was awarded Gold Medals in London, in 1912 and 1913, for Christmas Puddings and Dundee Cakes. The strictest attention to cleanliness in every detail is insisted on at our Bakery, and we guarantee that no substitutes of any description are used in the manufacturing of our goods.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1915. [1272]

Do Yourself A Good Turn

Yes do yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid at once of the trouble which may be robbing your life of health and happiness. It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all sorts of complaints when a little self-benevolence might quickly give them lasting relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, head aches, constipation, and a train of similar disorders, when

By Taking

Beecham's Pills a speedy and permanent cure may be effected is surely the height of folly. If you have lost your appetite or the power to assimilate food has become defective, if you suffer from biliousness, flatulence or other derangements of the digestive organs you will do yourself a real good turn if you take

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 91d (36 pills) 1/11d (56 pills) & 2/9 (108 pills).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 318, dated 25th September, 1915, of Fifty Shares Nos. 0311-0360 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. WEL A KWONG of Hongkong, has been LOST, and at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document will be null and void. Any Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. Dated 13th November, 1915.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1277]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN requires employment in Office. Good banking experience. Write— Box 14, Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1278]

FOR SALE.

THOROUGH-BRED SIAMESE KITTEN. Suitable for Christmas Presents. Apply to— "BANKOK," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [1279]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENDORAN," FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst. at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been obtained. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 13th December, 1915. [1280]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.)—That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:— "The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

"be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(9.)—The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(2.)—That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as "Article No. 33a:—

(33a.)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(3.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading:— "The General Manager;" be altered so as to read "The Secretary;" and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(4.)—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 25, 44, 46, 52, 54, 83, 85, 102, and 123 the word "Secretary" wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary. [1285]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of Mr. ANTHONY ROBERT DONNELLY or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 9518—50 Shares numbered 23457/23468 dated 21st February, 1910, had been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date of such Original Certificate is made to the Company the undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate. For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., General Managers, SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1276]

NOTICE.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. H. O. HOLT has been appointed SECRETARY and MANAGER of the above Company. For the Board, H. J. GEDGE, Chairman. Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [1271]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.)—That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,000 (Three Thousand) Shares of \$1,333 1/3 (One Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty and Sixpence) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred) Dollars) shall be credited as paid up ranking for Dividend, and in all other respects pari passu with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum in writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society."

(2.)—That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—

"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

"be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

(9.)—The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with the Society, whether the period for the payment, fulfillment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(3.)—That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as "Article No. 34a:—

(34a.)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(4.)—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading:— "The General Manager;" be altered so as to read "The Secretary;" and that in the last-mentioned Articles Nos. 94 to 100 (inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

(5.)—That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 25, 36, 45, 47, 53, 55, 84, 103, and 123 the word "Secretary" wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary. [1284]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

N^o. 40, WYNDHAM STREET, from 1st January. Central location, three minutes from City. Apply to— J. VINCENT BRAGA, T'yo Kien Kai-sha, King's Building. Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [1269]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building. Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1291]

TO LET.

SUITE of WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House. Apply— Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1282]

TO LET.

N^os. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916. Apply to— J. VINCENT BRAGA, T'yo Kien Kai-sha. Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1190]

TO LET.

N^os. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, P.K.A. Apply to— M. J. D. STEPHENS. Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired. Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1162]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November. Apply— DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON, Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915. Apply— LINSTED & DAVIS. Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1088]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession. Apply— PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession. Apply to— SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House with Tennis Court. Immediate possession. Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 26th November, 1915. [1177]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's Buildings. OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central. HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak. No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay. GODOWNS, at Wanchai. GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON. Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of the late Hon. Mr. EDWARD ANGLAR HERRICK are requested to forward them to the Undersigned on or before the 21st inst. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Executors. Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [1287]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

OLD BROWN BRANDY.



THE

PEG O' MY HEART.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 14TH, 1915.

THE BALKANS.

It needs the temperament of a MARK TAPLEY to find much excuse for cheerfulness in the Balkan situation to-day.

The fate of the Serbian Army is unknown, communication has been established between the Central European Powers and their Turkish allies and the Franco-British troops have been obliged, by the advance of an enemy force which outnumbered them by four to one, to retire from the positions they had taken up at Krivolak. It is poor consolation to be told that our soldiers fought with the utmost gallantry and that the admirable work of the artillery counter-balanced the inferiority of their numbers. No doubt was ever entertained that the French and British soldiers in this new field of war would acquit themselves in a manner worthy of their comrades on the Western Front and in the Dardanelles. What we deplore is that their heroism should produce only negative results because they are confronted with a super-human task. They have succeeded in beating off the Bulgars, whose attempt to surround them and penetrate into Greek territory has thus been foiled, and have withdrawn to a strong position, where they will doubtless be heavily reinforced, lying between Lake Doiran, at the extreme south-east corner of Serbia, and the valley of the River Vardar, which runs parallel to the railway line to Salonika. The retirement has cost us 1,500 casualties and eight field guns, which, in order to cover the retreat, were placed in a position from which they could not be extricated.

As an offset to this news, there are indications that a *modus vivendi* is likely to be arranged speedily between the Entente Powers and Greece. From Athens it is semi-officially reported that a definite settlement has practically been reached of the questions which have been so long under discussion. The nature of the settlement

is adumbrated in a Reuters dispatch stating that the Allies have decided not to withdraw from Salonika and by the announcement in the Athens newspapers that the Greek Army has been partially demobilised and that the Government are seriously considering the possibility of reducing the force under arms by one half. So far as it goes, this is satisfactory. though the Greek Government have shown themselves such adepts in the art of tergiversation that nothing short of their signature to an explicit written undertaking can be accepted as final, and even this, if we are to take the Greco-Serbian Treaty as a criterion, may be evaded. The explanation of this is, of course, to be found in the peculiar mental and moral constitution of King CONSTANTINE, who told the representative of *The Times* in an interview recently that he would only consent to fight "if the certainty of victory were such that the rewards would justify the sacrifices." The effect of this naive admission is heightened by His Majesty's references to Belgium, whose heroism has evidently failed to impress him. All that he sees there is death and desolation and the sight appals him. though, on his own confession, he would have no hesitation in visiting the sufferings of war upon others if he could only do so with safety and advantage. What, we wonder, is the reason for the more accommodating spirit which he now seems disposed to show towards the Allies? Is he convinced at last of their determination to prosecute the campaign with a vigour that will tolerate no further delay, or does he feel that by repudiating his obligations to Serbia and hampering the movements of the Allies he may fairly expect that the German promise to respect the neutrality of Greece will be fulfilled? It is certain that, but for his extraordinary volte-face after the Allied force had landed at Salonika, troops would have been pushed forward more rapidly into Serbia and the Bulgarian advance arrested. At a time when rapidity of movement was of the utmost importance they were held back by the King's pro-German sympathies, and the invaders were thereby enabled to overrun Serbia.

The task of the Allies has thus been rendered immeasurably more difficult, but that it will be accomplished there is no reason to doubt. As Viscount MONTEZUMA declared in the House of Lords recently, it is true of the Briton that "the more deeply you plunge him into difficulties the more splendid he comes out." The national resolution only stiffens in the presence of obstacles. This is shown by the magnificent response which is being made at the present moment by the manhood of Great Britain to Lord DUNN's appeal for recruits.

Mails for Europe and Siberia close to-day at 11 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

The first batch of ponies from Shanghai for the next race meeting have arrived. They belong to "Mr. John Peel's" stable and include *President*, *Gretna Green* and *The Niblick*, and four griffins.

Dr. H. A. Start, of Canton, has undergone a serious operation at Kung Yee Hospital, Canton. He is reported to be slowly recovering, and expects to leave the hospital in about a week's time.

Mr. F. J. de Rome, of Queen's College, sustained an accident on Saturday evening, dislocating his shoulder as the result of a fall. His injury will probably necessitate a stay in hospital for about six weeks.

Mr. Albert R. Ellis, who left Hongkong for Home last year, has enlisted in the 11th Battalion Royal West Kent Regt. as a full corporal, and will shortly be leaving England for the front. Mr. Ellis was for some years a member of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. He was a keen and successful athlete.

The China Navigation Company's steamer *Fumman*, which went aground on Saturday in the examination station at Junk Bay, was refloated at about 9 o'clock on Sunday night, and came alongside Taikoo Dockyard yesterday morning. About 260 tons of cargo were removed from her and brought in on lighters.

An old ramshackle building, which figured in a case at the Supreme Court yesterday, led to some discussion as to its habitable worth. Mr. Jenkin said that it was a building into which anyone could go to shelter from the rain. The Chief Justice—It is like the colonnades of the Court; it is frequented by coolies.

Late on Sunday night the second officer of the s.s. *Charles Hardouin*, named Alfred John Lindberg, committed suicide by blowing out his brains. He was a British subject. The body, with a bullet wound in the temple, and a revolver close at hand, was found in deceased's cabin by a Special Police constable.

The Bishop of Victoria will, to-day, conduct the united meeting for intercession—one of the series organized by himself and the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonnell—at 6 p.m. at St. Paul's College. The Bishop, also, will continue his course of Advent Lectures for Ladies at St. Paul's College to-morrow (Wednesday) at 10.45 a.m.

Old residents in Hongkong will be interested to learn that two sons of the late Mr. E. Jones Hughes are serving in the New Army, namely:—Kenneth Kerfoot Hughes, who is a second Lieutenant in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; and Alwyn Kerfoot Hughes, who is a Rifleman in the Queen's Westminster Rifles. The older son has already seen considerable service at the front.

At the Magistracy yesterday Inspector Sirdar Khan (Reserve) charged a Japanese cook with being drunk and disorderly at Wanchai. Prisoner was fined \$5, with the alternative of fourteen days imprisonment. Before Mr. Lindell, P.C. Chun Hon (Reserve) charged a Chinese lady with snatching a handbag from a Chinese lady in Wellington Street on the 11th inst. After evidence had been taken, prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and twenty-four strokes with the birch. The Magistrate warmly commended P.C. Chun Hon and another Chinese Reserve Constable for effecting the arrest. Before the same Magistrate P.C. J. Arnold (Reserve) charged two Chinese with conducting street lotteries in Kau U Fong, outside the New Theatre, on the 12th inst. As this was a first offence, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 on each defendant.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory:—

2.25 p.m., December 13th. Cyclone or typhoon N.E. of Luzon, moving N.N.E. or N.E.

A MARKED MAN?

SHIP'S OFFICER ASSAULTED.

Mr. H. W. Holmes, second officer of the s.s. *Wai Sing*, reports to the police that after he had engaged a ricksha at about midnight outside the Hongkong Hotel, he was attacked by a gang of about six men near the Wing Lok Street Wharf. One man came up behind him and felled him to the ground with a soft instrument, and the remainder set about relieving him of a railway watch, with gold chain attached, \$15 in money, and a soft felt hat, worth, in all, \$51. The men decamped in a direction unknown.

Mr. Holmes was in command of the s.s. *Tai On* when the vessel was pirated in 1913, and since that time is stated to have received "much attention" from malevolent Chinese.

CHINA AND THE PROFESSION OF ARMS.

Prof. Nelson Fraser, of Bombay, has had a lot to say about China. He observes: "An interesting note of Chinese ethics is the dislike of the military profession and the contempt which arms not only incurred but actually submitted to incur from the civilian. This is surely unparalleled in human history. Every race but the Chinese remembers some feats of arms, renders some homage to the soldier. China alone has no such annals and amongst her works of art treasures up neither sword nor shield. No Chinese gentleman ever carried a weapon. Let the pacifist make what he will of her example. Her system has certainly not saved her from gross disorders, and to-day it is a serious practical difficulty that she cannot set on foot a well-trained, well-disciplined trustworthy army. Soldiers she has in great numbers, slouching slatternly brutes they are, and, if all the tales are true, chiefly dangerous to her own peaceful citizens."

China is unique in her general attitude towards things military, and this is to her credit, unless we are to admit with the German that warfare is a natural and elevating occupation of man. The Chinese, however, have never hesitated to fight among themselves, and there have been brutal as well as humane conquerors in her history of internecine strife. But they have ever placed other orders of ability on a higher level, and if they stick to this they will win in the long run.—*Far East.*

[illegible]

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GERMAN DEMAND.

[BY ADMIRAL SIR CYPRIAN BRIDGE, C.B.]

The above words are put between inverted commas because—as often used of late—they make up a mere phrase intended to cover and hide the real aim of those who use it. When Germany cry out for the “freedom of the seas,” what they really demand is the strengthening of their own naval force by weakening the naval force of the British Empire.

Not being able to do this by fighting for it, they wish to get other nations to do it for them. The “freedom” for which Germany clamour is of the same kind as the freedom which the burglar and the pickpocket would like to secure by doing away with or weakening the police. The analogy between British naval power and an efficient police force is close; and, down to at least the early nineties of the nineteenth century, no country recognised this more unreservedly than Germany.

However, when the German Navy was growing equal in strength to the navy of France or the Navy of the United States, and Germany was, in fact, becoming the second naval power in the world with a lessening difference between her fleet and ours, her attitude changed. What had previously been regarded as a protection or support was now viewed as an obstacle to the success of a world-wide aggressive policy. The intending criminal wanted to get the constable out of the way.

Hereupon arose the cry for the particular kind of freedom of the seas at which the German Emperor aims: having predominant military power on land, just give me leave to do as I like on the ocean, and “Deutschland über Alles” will be something more than a song.

ABOLITION OF CAPTURE.

What the attitude of the world at large has been to British naval predominance for fully a hundred years has been shown by Mr. Julian Corbett in his pamphlet, on “The Spectre of Navalism” (Dialing and Son, London, 1915). This admirable essay, which is little more than seven pages long, is a clear and eloquent exposition of the true nature of our naval predominance, and of the readiness with which all nations—including Germany herself till recently—have recognised the benefits it conferred on them, and have acquiesced in it. The pamphlet ought to be in the hands of every Englishman, so that he might have convincing and ready replies for those who daily with the German demand for their peculiar “freedom of the seas.”

Clumsy as the German propagandist methods usually are, they were not too clumsy to influence certain people who had unusual facilities for making them selves heard. They fell at once into the very perceptible trap set by the Germans for the unwary, and began to demand the “abolition of maritime capture.” This was the first step towards the peculiar “freedom of the seas” which was made in Germany.

OUR CONDUCT TO NEUTRALS.

The disagreeable faddists who with tongue and pen advocated the abolition declared that opposition to it was due to the greed of naval officers for prize money. When proof that this was not so was submitted to them, they ignored the proof and went on promulgating their fable. As it is always safe to count on the British public's ignorance of naval affairs, the faddists seemed likely to have their way. From this the Empire was saved by the firmness of the Foreign Office, strongly supported by the Admiralty.

The course of the present war has made us see how grateful we ought to be to those two Departments. We should have been in a nice mess if German steamers could have gone on carrying out their world at pleasure, every one being capable of conversion into a man-of-war of some kind. No doubt our Navy would have got the better of the situation; but it would have taken time, probably much time, and there would have been sacrifices in the interval.

The right of capturing an enemy's merchant vessels—fishing craft being excepted by special convention—is quite compatible with a due regard to neutral interests. The two things are often confused, the distinction between them not being observed. Proof that, on the whole, the conduct of the British Navy towards neutrals has been just is to be found in the practically universal toleration of the predominance of our sea power.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.

It is not claiming too much to say that our motives, generally speaking from a sense of justice; but it will be readily admitted that our action was often dictated by self-interest more than by anything else. Concessions to maritime neutrals were, and are, less likely to do us harm in war than would irritating the neutral till we made another enemy of him.

Our quarrel with the United States, which bore fruit in the “War of 1812,” was caused chiefly by our insistence on a peculiarly aggravating form of the “right of search.” We searched on the high seas ships under the American flag, and forcibly removed from them, against their will, all the contraband of war, British subjects. All the advantages that we could have gained by this proceeding must have been infinitesimal compared with the expense and casualties of the war which it caused. The lesson taught us by that war is worth remembering. It is—in war always—what is best for you; making concessions to a neutral or adding him to the number of your enemies. In the spirit which that indicates British sea power stands for the true freedom of the seas.

London papers announce that the new British steel helmet is proving a success. Lined with soft leather, it prevents wounds from hand grenades, shell splinters, and shrapnel. In one section of trenches these helmets saved 30 men from injuries. When the helmets are worn over Balalaikas the soldiers resemble crusaders.

WAR NEWS.

ROUMANIA'S PART.

WAITING FOR THE PROPITIOUS HOUR.

A message from Milan to the *Matin* says:—

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera* roundly repudiates the eventuality anticipated by the Quadruple Entente Press of a Ministerial crisis in Roumania. Even the Interventionist Opposition is now in agreement with the Government in the matter of subordinating its decision on the question of military action to the strategic situation in the Balkans.

The great majority of the people think that Roumania, being now almost completely surrounded, would merely be sacrificing the reserve of men on which the Quadruple Entente could rely, especially when it is borne in mind that the Black Sea is the only safe route open for military supplies.

General Craigneanu, chief of the Interventionists, declares that in Roumania it is no longer a question of an offensive war, but rather of a war of defence forced upon her, a war which will come at a propitious moment. That moment will surely come, and everything points to the justification of the belief that Roumania's military aid will decide the issue of the Balkan war.—*Exchange.*

GERMAN ILLUSIONS.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN'S COLD BOUCHE.

A French “Wireless” contains the following:—Maximilian Harden, the celebrated polemicist, writes:—“I would not like to be held as the author responsible for the illusion of the masses, who are made to believe that the war will come to an end with the entry of the German Army into Constantinople.”

The *Vorwärts* says:—“We would now like to know what is true, and especially what the German Government means by the expression ‘aim of the war.’ It is impossible to continue a succession of battles and the sending without cessation of new armies to new theatres of war without the people knowing at last up to what it is desired to go in order to arrive at a possible peace. There are some people who believe that Germany must fight until her enemies explore her to grant their peace. Only her enemies do not consider themselves beaten, and it is not words which will give us these results.”

DR. DUMBA AS CRITIC.

SARCASTIC COMMENT ON MR. WILSON.

According to a letter received from Dr. James W. Inches, of St. Clair, Michigan, who was a fellow passenger with Dr. Dumba, the late Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in the U.S.A., the latter, after criticizing President Wilson in the severest terms, observed:—“The world is facing conditions never before known, and in such a crisis as the present one in which great nations are fighting for their existence, they must do in all things, and be guided solely by what is best for their own interests, without any regard for so-called international law or precedent.”

Dr. Dumba characterized Mr. Wilson as “A man whose only ability seemed to be to write Notes in beautiful English, which would do credit to Macaulay, but which became steadily weaker till the world was laughing at the United States of America.”

He described Mr. Lansing as a mediocre lawyer and ridiculed the idea of the President and the Secretary of State “pretending to believe that a Government should be guided in its action by international law at the present time.”

The war, he declared, could at any time within the first three months have stopped if Mr. Wilson had been big enough for the job, but the time for successful mediation had now gone by and the war must be continued until one or other of the belligerents were exhausted.

He admitted, when Mr. Inches asked him if final defeat would not come to Germany and Austria through depletion of their fighting men, that that was “the gravest possibility apparent.”

GERMAN LOSSES.

OVER TWO MILLION PRUSSIANS ALONE.

Mr. Horace Green, the special correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, is revisiting Germany after nearly a year's absence and in a letter dated October 29th he deals with the changing spirit of the Germans due mainly to their tremendous losses. He writes:—

The German casualties for the single week ended October 1st were 61,555. In other words 61,555 German citizens, more than 8,850 a day, have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoner during seven days of Russian warfare. Since it takes a week more to compile reports from the front, these figures can have no connection with the great fight of this week along the Western front, where during the renewed English and French offensive it is said the losses were three times greater than during any similar period of the War.

The seven days from September 23rd to 30th inclusive were not above the average of the past two months. In each column of the lists were 120 names. On September 30th there were 72 columns of names, making a total of 8,640 losses. On September 29th there were 60 columns giving 7,200 names, and the losses for other days of the week figured in the same way as follows:—September 28th, 9,000; September 27th, 8,025; September 26th, no list posted; September 25th, 11,050; September 24th, 8,810; September 23rd, 8,700.

By far the greatest number of losses were sustained by the Prussians. It is reported that the Prussians alone have lost more than 2,000,000 men up to this date. In all cases the Prussian, Saxon, and Bavarian losses were grouped separately. In certain instances companies, and even entire regiments, were wiped out. A namo example is the 3rd Prussian Infantry, which lost 248 men. The company's war footing is 250; of these 84 were killed outright, 49 severely wounded, and the remainder slightly wounded, not a man being captured.

SUPPRESSION OF THE

“VORWARTS.”

GERMAN FOOD SUPPLIES.

SOCIALIST MANIFESTO.

A Reuter telegram from Amsterdam announces that publication of the Socialist *Vorwärts* has been suspended by the military authorities in Berlin. The *Vorwärts*, has recently been insisting on the seriousness of the food supply problem. It declared last week that the Reichstag should be called together without further delay, but the Government replied that it was at present busy with administrative schemes, and that there was no reason to put forward the date of meeting, which is fixed for November 30th. The Government produced a fresh batch of proclamations fixing maximum prices for pork and instructing the local authorities in towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants to fix maximum prices for milk. It is provided that special regard shall be had to the requirements of children and sick persons.

The Government having disclosed its main proposals, the *Vorwärts*, published a strongly worded manifesto, issued in the name of the Socialist Party's Executive. This document, which says *The Times*—is obviously the cause of the suppression of the *Vorwärts*, is headed “Against the Increase of Prices.” It is a violent attack upon the methods of the Government and upon the Agrarians and the interested trades. The manifesto says that the increase in the cost of living has become intolerable, and proceeds:—

The prices of all important foods, and of other articles of daily use such as fuel, clothing, footwear, etc., have reached an impossible height. Not only among the labouring classes, but far into the ranks of the middle classes, people contemplate the approach of winter with fear and anxiety. Bitter war already reigns in many families. Must it be so? Must millions be in need in order that those shameless producers and traders who, with cold calculation, exploit the war crisis, may enrich themselves at the cost of the people? No, it need not be so. The available foodstuffs are sufficient for the feeding of our people. They only need to be rightly distributed. The using of our supplies as the object of unscrupulous speculation can no longer be tolerated.

A SOCIALIST PROGRAMME.

The manifesto then reviews the measures taken by the Government since the beginning of the war, declaring that only the bread supply has been properly regulated, and that the policy of the Government has tended only to increase the profits of the farmers. It is stated that in all cases the prices reluctantly fixed by the Government are too high, and that the time has come to break altogether with “the convenient principle that high prices afford the most effective means of economizing the supplies of food.”

The Socialists then demand the carrying out of their whole programme. Maximum prices and prices that are not too high should be fixed for all important articles of food. A general scheme of confiscation of stocks and of compulsory sale must prevent the speculators from holding up supplies. Food rations, on the basis of the existing bread rations, must be established, and applied to the whole people. During the winter the families of soldiers must be supplied with potatoes and fuel free of cost. The strongest measures must be taken against “food usurers.”

BANKRUPT DUKE'S ASSETS.

JEWELS AND CLOTHES HIS ONLY POSSESSIONS.

The financial affairs of the Duke of Manchester were discussed at a meeting of his creditors at the London Bankruptcy Court on November 3rd. It was said that the only assets disclosed to meet liabilities of more than £27,000 consisted of jewellery and clothing valued at £200.

The Official Receiver explained that the receiving order was made against the duke's estate as long ago as July 28th, but the proceedings were stayed pending the result of an appeal against the order. The appeal had been dismissed. At the present moment the duke was in Paris, and would probably have to undergo an operation.

A statement of the duke's affairs showed unsecured liabilities £20,023, fully secured £103,128 10s. 11d., partly secured debts £284, and preferential claims £6 25s 10s. 6d., of which nearly £3,000 was said to be owing to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for taxes. The assets (£200), of course, the Official Receiver pointed out, would be absorbed in part payment of the taxes, with the result that, in the event of bankruptcy, there would be no assets available to meet total ranking liabilities of £27,023 10s. 6d.

Mr. Boxall, the duke's solicitor, asked for an adjournment of the meeting in order that a scheme of arrangement might be submitted, under which, it was hoped, a substantial payment would be made to the creditors.

In a discussion which followed, the representative of an American creditor remarked that the claim of his principals—£200—was for the use of a special train. “I understand,” said a creditor, “that the duke possesses a picture for which he has refused an offer of £50,000.”

“Perhaps it is an heirloom,” answered the Official Receiver. “I have no information about it.”

Another creditor suggested that the duke held shares in a company which made the new Blériot aeroplanes.

“At present I have no information about that either,” said the Official Receiver, and the meeting was adjourned until December 15th.

The *Financial Times* states that the Admiralty has acquired control of 800 coast-guarding steamers, approximately 22 per cent of the British tonnage engaged in the overseas trade, and the probable number will be raised to 900 in the near future.

NEW TRAGEDY OF SERBIA.

ENTIRE NATION IN A PILGRIMAGE OF RETREAT.

In three most interesting telegrams, Signor Luciano Magrini, the special correspondent of the *Messaggero* and the *Secolo*, described on November 3rd, certain phases of the Serbians' struggle against their enemies.

Two points are particularly emphasized in his narrative. The first is that the number of Austrian and German troops engaged is comparatively small. There are probably not more than 150,000 of them, but they are supported by an enormous number of field siege batteries, which absolutely clear the ground of all opposition.

The second point is that, previous to the outbreak of war with Bulgaria, the military and political authorities in Serbia wished to take precautions in that quarter, but M. Pasich, the Prime Minister, insisted that military measures must be subordinated to the political measures of the Quadruple, and even threatened that any military officer who refused to conform to this order would be court-martialed. The consequence was that the Serbian military arrangements underwent a period of torpor.

NEW CAPITAL.

When the Bulgarian invasion was imminent the politicians held a council in order to choose a new capital of Serbia. They finally decided on Kraljevo, while the national treasure was sent to Monastir. The diplomatic corps requested that they should be transferred to Monastir, but the Serbian Government refused, saying that it was necessary for the representatives of the Allies to be in close touch with them. Each Minister was allowed to go to the new capital with two attachés only.

According to Signor Magrini, the military caste in Serbia feel that they were left in the lurch by the Allies, who depended too much on diplomatic intrigue in the Balkans instead of looking the facts in the face. One high official said to him:—“The day of diplomatic discussions has passed. Now facts are necessary, and if the facts show that the Entente is unable to succour us efficaciously let us deliberate whether it is necessary or wise to make useless sacrifices or whether we had not better sacrifice territory and save the Serbian race, which, after the hard sacrifices made during the last three years, deserves to be saved.”

“It is the race which makes the nation, and if the race remains the nation can always be reborn.”

In a telegram from Kaplana Signor Magrini describes the retreat of the Serbians from the districts about to be invaded by the German and Bulgarian forces. Not only was the army in retreat, but the population also.

FLEEING CROWDS.

Artillery and munitions, all drawn by oxen and convoys of wounded pass along the muddy roads, retreating westwards. Only old men lead the oxen, for all young men are under arms. Among the fleeing crowds are carts containing families and the British Red Cross hospital staff, under Miss Stewart, who since the beginning of the war has stood by the Serbians, offering them comfort, help, and advice.

During the retreat she flits from one wagon to another, helping the mothers with babies, rebandaging wounded men, and there, and everywhere giving a cheerful word of encouragement.

Most of the fugitives do not know where they are going, but they are hoping to find a hospitable land which will provide for their immediate wants. Along the roadside groups of local refugees are waiting with their live stock to join the doleful procession as it passes.

The tail of the procession is composed of numberless wounded men, still undressed except for first aid.

In the first encounters with the enemy several hundred German and Austrian prisoners were taken. Among these Signor Magrini identified Germans from Brest-Litovsk, Vilna, and the French front and from the garrisons of Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, and Frankfurt, while among the Austrian troops were men who were recently fighting on the Isonzo.

The Bulgarian offensive was made from eight different points on the frontier—Neotine, Zajaczi, Nizavev, Pirov, Vranje, Ercipalanka, Kocians, and Stranitzka. Their efforts to cut the Nish-Sabotika railway were prevented by the timely intervention of the French division.

REALITIES IN GERMANY.

“VORWARTS” ASKS THAT THEY SHOULD BE FACED.

The Geneva correspondent of the *Journal* says that, according to *Vorwärts*, the bourgeoisie of Germany “naturally upholds the point of view of the Government, which is to the effect that public discussion on the real conditions of life in Germany is a serious inconvenience when the enemy is on the watch.”

It is the old story of the past fourteen months by which all initiative has been repressed and the good-will of the people stifled. What the people want now is a meeting of the Reichstag, for the Reichstag is the mandatory of the people, and inasmuch as the Government is incapable of assuring to the nation its normal life the people must take the question up through their appointed representatives in the Reichstag.

A spirit of blind and silent resignation has never eved any one. The German people are strong enough to stand the light of day, and can quite well derive from the truth all the information it contains.

THE DECLINE OF SOCIAL

HUMBUG.

A BOON OF THE WAR.

When you have to pay through the nose, you may as well squeeze all the satisfaction that you can out of what you have to pay for. The kitchen range ought, of course, to have been seen to a year ago. Half a day's work would have done it then; and if you had only listened to the plumber's too gentle warning, you would not have had to go without a kitchen fire for a week and write a cheque for an amount that you shudder to think of, and support the cook (and apparently, all her family and friends as well), till she recovered from her accident. But at the same time, now that the builder's men are at last out and the new range is in, and the cook is nearly well, there is no harm in gloating a little over the splendid hot-water supply.

And now that as a nation we are paying through the nose, there is no harm in making the most of what we are getting for our money. Prominent among the gains is freedom from social humbug. We ought, of course, ourselves to have freed ourselves from social humbug, without the help of the Germans; but this release, now it has come, is grateful. There is no longer any need to pretend to be richer than we are. Everyone is desperately poor, or, for his country's sake, must spend as little on himself as if he was desperately poor. And, with a jolly shamelessness, we all admit our condition. Fifteen months ago there were circles in which the man or woman who said “I can't afford it” was stared at. Only bad manners or stinginess could explain the use of such a phrase while to say “I'm hard up,” meant simply, “I have been spending too much upon my pleasures or my vices,” and amounted almost to a *double entendre*. Now everybody says it, and there is no more point for any of us in pretending to means that we have not got, than there is for the Indian civilian, whose salary is known to a reeve by all his fellows and his fellows' wives.

THE ENTERTAINING.

In entertaining, too, there is a blessed freedom from humbug, says *The Times*. Looking back, one recalls with something like shame the awful dinners given by people who could not afford to give elaborate dinners and would not give simple ones. Those dinners, they wine, and the dismal making of conversation by people who had never expressed any desire to meet each other. If we dine out to-day, the party is scarcely more than fun. We go because we want to see our friends, and they want to see us. We eat plain dishes, drink little or no wine, and go home early and happy after a good talk or a quiet game. The pleasant custom of “taking pot-luck” leads to genuine hospitality. “Drop in,” “drop in,” acquaintances “drop in” of sight, or turn in friends. We can be, at last, ourselves. There is no more scrambling about from house to house, chattering to a score of people and talking to none; there are no more weary rounds of “calling.” Between our spells at the hospital, the recreation tent, the refugee establishment, in our leisure moments between the daily task and our special constable's duty, our little private war jobs, we see the people that we want to see; and we have no time for dressing up and pounding round after people that we do not want to see.

In a hundred little ways we are more honest and more free than we were; and we may as well make the most of them. We need not any more pretend to like books or plays or music that bore or offend us. We may wear—say! and in Bond Street itself—exactly the clothes that we find best suited to our work and our persons. There is no need to smoke cigarettes (which we do not like) just because we happen to be in Piccadilly. There, on the other side of the street is a “brass hat,” red tabs and all, with a pipe in his mouth. Humbug will come back, no doubt. Perhaps it will take the dangerous form of pretending that we were much more subtle and sinful before the war than we really were—of being ashamed of ourselves for having enjoyed the gay days and nights of the old world. But there is no need to worry about that yet. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will see to it that the simple life is not all affectation for a very long time to come.

HOW THIN PEOPLE CAN GET FAT.

INCREASE IN WEIGHT TEN POUNDS OR MORE.

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE.

“I'd certainly give most anything to be able to fat up a few pounds and stay that way,” declares every excessively thin man or woman. Such a result is not impossible, despite past failures. Thin people are victims of mal-nutrition, a condition which prevents the fatty elements of food from being taken up by the blood as they are when the powers of nutrition are normal. Instead of getting into the blood, all the fat and flesh producing elements stay in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste.

To correct this condition and to produce a healthy, normal amount of fat the nutritive process must be artificially supplied with the power which nature has denied them. This can best be accomplished by eating two Sargol tablets with every meal. Sargol is a scientific combination of six of the best strength-giving, fat-producing elements known to the medical profession. Taken with meals, it mixes with the food and turns the sugars and starches into rich, ripe nourishment for the tissues and blood and its rapid effect is remarkable. Reported gains of from ten to twenty-five pounds in a single month are by no means infrequent. Yet its action is perfectly natural and absolutely harmless. Sargol is sold by A. B. WATSON & CO., LTD., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and other first-class Chemists everywhere.

[700-11]

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 12.25 a.m.—The anti-cyclone has broken up. Depressions have formed over S. Manchuria and to the north of Hokkaido.

The typhoon has shifted up, but pressure remains low over the Philippines.

Pressure has decreased moderately over the Loochoos, and slightly along the south-east coast of China and over Formosa.

The monsoon will probably freshen along the east coast of China to-morrow.

Moderate monsoon may be expected over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, C.C.I. inch.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. N. winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa (Japan). N.E. winds, (Gales) later.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Loochoos. No 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Loochoos. No 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

13TH DECEMBER A.M.

Station.	Mora.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	
Yokohama	71						
Nagasaki	64	29.67			SW	1	1
Kobe		29.69			W	1	1
Tokio		29.91			NW	1	1
Koshi		29.95			SW	1	1
Nagasaki		29.99			NW	1	1
Kagoshima		29.94			SW	1	1
Odama		21.63			NW	1	1
Naha		29.81			NE	2	4
Shimonoseki		29.84			NW	1	1
Bein Is.		29.93					
Chaoe							
Yokohama		29.82	42	83	W	4	b
Shimonoseki							
Yokohama							
Yokohama							
Kyushu							
Changsha							
Shanghai		30.03	30	100	NW	1	b
Yokohama		30.10	40	100	NE	1	b
Shanghai Peak		30.04	60	98	N	1	b
Amoy	94	29.96	63	93	NE	1	b
Swatow	64	29.3	64	89	NW	1	b
Takoku	54	29.89	63	94	E	3	b
Taihu		29.84	64				
Taiwan		29.81	64		N	3	b
Kobun		29.82	63				
Centores							
Yokohama	64	29.96	54	83	NW	2	b
Hongkong		29.93	60	20		0	b
Gap Rock							
Macao		29.93	61	91	SW	1	f
Yokohama	94	30.07	60	87	N	1	f
Hokkaido							
Fukui							
Phu Lien	64	29.99	61	83	N	1	b
Tourane		29.91	60		NW		
Cap St. James		29.84	70				b
Apurri							
Yokohama		29.72	70	6			b
Manila		29.74	77	96			b
Lagundi		29.63	76	96			b
Taiwan							
Hilo		29.74	73	98	W	1	b
Saigo							
Labuan		29.79	75	91	SW	5	b

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

BENDORAN, British str., 4,074, D. T. Calley, 13th December—Singapore 4th December, General—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.

CHUNANG, British str., J. Matlock, 13th December—Haiphong 10th December, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HANOI, French str., 739, F. Marvan, 13th December—Haiphong 10th December, Rice and General—A. R. Marty.

KUEICHO, British str., 1,220, E. Forsyth, 13th December—Tientsin 6th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KWANGLO, Chinese str., 1,439, MacArthur, 13th December—Shanghai 10th December, General—Chinese.

MATSU MARU, Japanese str., from Canton 13th December.

MIYOGAWA MARU, Japanese str., from Canton, 13th December.

NICHIMEN MARU, Japanese str., 1,400, S. Suzuki, 13th December—Rajang 4th December, Timber—Dodwell & Co.

SINKIANG, British str., 1,916, C. Williams, 13th December—Shanghai 9th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAKANG, British str., 977, 13th December—Hobrow 13th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TANGU MARU, Japanese str., 4,200, K. Soyeda, 13th December—Nagasaki 9th December, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,218, Westerland, 13th December—Tientsin 5th December, General—Chinese.

WIMBLEDON, British str., 2,430, J. Cantell, 13th December—Chinwangtao 5th December, Coal—Dodwell & Co.

YATSHING, British str., 1,424, R. Y. Anderson, 13th December—Mojito 8th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
December 13th.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Canton.

SINKIANG, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

December 13th.

HUE, French str., for Kwangchowwan.

IXION, British str., for Manila.

NIKRO MARU, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

PROMETHEUS, Norw. str., for Bangkok.

SHINON, British str., for Saigon.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Monteagle* left Woosung on Monday, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., and is due to arrive at Moji to-morrow, at 4 p.m.

The str. *Namur* left Shanghai for this port on the 12th instant, at 1.15 p.m., with homeward English mails, and is due here on the 16th instant, at about morning.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. *Empress of Japan* left Yokohama on Friday, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., due to arrive at Vancouver on the 22nd inst.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Iola*, from Calcutta, left Singapore, and may be expected here on or about the 18th instant.

VESSELS ON THE BEAT

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK
(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"KATHLAMBA"
6,382 tons will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, 15th January, 1916.
For freight and further particulars, apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1915. [1251]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATATA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NAMUR,"
Captain A. Collyer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 16th December, 1915, taking Passengers and Cargo to the above Ports, and in connection with the Co.'s str. "MOONLAN," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Shit an Varnables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marceller and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay, and transhipped to the str. "CALDONIA," due to London about the 5th Jan., 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. V. D. PARR
For Superintendant at
Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [1]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

As regards the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Bluffs Pier. 3. From Bluffs Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAMUR	Brit. str.	14th	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KIOTO	Brit. str.	14th	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 18th inst.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NATREIN	Brit. str.	14th	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	14th	Shimizu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ATROS	Freem. str.	14th	Nagase	MESSAGERS MARITIMES	On 8th Jan.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	14th	T. Suruga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	OSADA MARU	Jap. str.	14th	A. G. Stevens	OSADA SHOSHIEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KATHLAMBA	Jap. str.	14th	Filmer	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th Jan.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	14th	A. G. Stevens	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	14th	Soyeda	YOKOYAMA KAISHA	On 33th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SHAKAN	Jap. str.	14th	E. S. Baskin	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 9th Jan.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KIYO MARU	Jap. str.	14th	F. C. Gambell	YOKOYAMA KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	14th	Tomlinson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SH. ALBANS	Brit. str.	14th	W. F. Richard	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 11 A.M.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	14th	R. W. Lloyd	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 21st Jan.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KATHIWAR	Brit. str.	14th	Campbell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	14th	H. R. Hetherington	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	14th	Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ANHUI	Brit. str.	14th	Butler	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	14th	Sakamoto	YOKOYAMA KAISHA	On 16th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SUWA MARU	Jap. str.	14th	A. M. King	YOKOYAMA KAISHA	About 16th inst.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KATHIWAR	Brit. str.	14th	Murakami	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 17th inst., at D'Night.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	14th	A. Kobayashi	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 20th inst.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	14th	J. S. Thomson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 21st inst.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	YUSANG	Brit. str.	14th	A. H. Stewart	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	14th	W. C. Pasmore	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 21st inst.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HOPEANG	Brit. str.	14th	S. Tokunishi	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 21st inst.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	IOLOA	Brit. str.	14th	W. G. G. Leach	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SOMBRAY MARU	Jap. str.	14th	Sidford	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	14th	W. M. Menzies	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 7 A.M.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	THIRUMANG	Brit. str.	14th	T. Miyata	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NILORE	Brit. str.	14th	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 18th inst.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KAIYO MARU	Jap. str.	14th	R. S. Anders	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SOBRAY MARU	Jap. str.	14th	Kawashima	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 25th Jan.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CHITRA	Brit. str.	14th	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	14th	Imatsumi	OSADA SHOSHIEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 8 A.M.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	14th	Manfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 17th inst., at 11 A.M.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	14th	J. R. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & HULL VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	14th	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 14th Dec., 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thursday, 16th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI via FOOCHEW	"KWONGSANG"	Thursday, 16th Dec., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"YATSHING"	Friday, 17th Dec., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Friday, 17th Dec., 8 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 18th Dec., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"HOPEANG"	Tuesday, 21st Dec., D'Night.
SHANGHAI	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 25th Dec., 3 P.M.
MANILA		

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
The steamers "KITSANG," "NAMANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 25 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KWONGSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 18 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalay, Weihaiwei.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
Telephone No. 215.
For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. AGENTS [25]



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
HOMeward.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.
For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10
Hongkong, 25th October, 1915. AGENTS [24]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: 24th December.
FROM COLOMBO: 17th January.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

21

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & HULL ... "KIOTO" ... On 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1915. GENERAL AGENTS. [256]

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES
OF THE
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"
WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE
APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF
HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

ALBANA, British str., 2,428, Wm. Dunbar, 5th December—Chinwangtao 5th November, Coal—Dodwell & Co.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, A. Arntsen, 10th December—Toursans 6th December, Rice—Chinese.

ANPING, Chinese str., 1,150, R. G. Patmore, 10th December—Shanghai 7th December, General—Chinese.

ANYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,147, Yamamoto, 10th December—Wakamatsu 4th December, Coal—Furukawa & Co.

CANADA MARU, Japanese str., 3,548, T. Suruga, 5th December—Shanghai 2nd December, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHANGOROW, British str., 1,205, G. Morse, 11th December—Bangkok 25th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 1,177, S. Ross, 11th December—Shanghai 8th December, General—Chinese.

DERWENT, British str., 1,663, J. Jenkin, 10th December—Saigon 5th December, Rice—Chinese.

HAIZAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Thompson, 11th December—Fochow 8th December, General—Douglas Laprak & Co.

HINSANG, British str., 1,885, A. O. Kennedy, 1st December—Sandakan 23rd November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HYERONG, British str., 400, James A. H. Haude, 1st December—Saigon 27th November, Order.

HUE, French str., 739, A. Cornelison, 11th December—Kwong Chow Wun 10th December, General—A. R. Marty.

KAIYO, Chinese str., 991, Hoeg, 10th December—Singapore 19th December, General—Chinese.

KEIJO MARU, Japanese str., 2,266, Kakamura, 11th December—Mikie 5th December, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KWANGLO, Chinese str., 1,350, McArthur, 30th November—Shanghai 22nd November, General—Chinese.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, Richard, 10th December—Shanghai 10th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAISANG, British str., 3,480, F. Mooney, 8th December—Mojito 4th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAETES, British str., 1,340, A. Jenkins, 30th November—Saigon 23rd November, Rice—Chinese.

LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,220, W. Benson, 11th December—Shanghai 7th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.

MANAPOURI, British str., 1,288, Wm. Stalker, 12th December—Penang 4th December, General—Order.

MOURA, British str., 1,347, J. Talmes, 30th November—Nassau, N.S.W. 26th November, Ballast—Order.

NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., 3,078, R. Takida, 12th December—Manila 9th December, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 2,985, H. S. Smith, 6th December—San Francisco 6th November, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

OLEO, Russian str., 1,376, P. Mender, 7th December—Vladivostok 23rd November, General—Chinese.

PRYBUB, British str., 1,318, J. A. Rodway, 11th December—Yokohama 30th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SZOSKUN, British str., Cain, 11th December—Haiphong 8th December, Rice—Order.

TAIHEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,101, T. Horiuchi, 9th December—Dairen—Coal and General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TAMING, British str., 1,381, Pennefather, 12th December—Manila 8th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMPA MARU, Japanese str., 3,690, S. Nagasue, 7th December—Seattle 21st November, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,997, Y. Fujita, 7th December—Mikie 1st December, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TONGHONG, British str., 1,314, F. J. Prynn, 6th December—Saigon 1st December, Rice—Chinese.

TRIGONIA, Dutch str., 1,063, E. J. Vijgeboom, 30th November—Singapore 22nd November, Kerosine Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

WAISHING, British str., 1,729, M. Picknell, 11th December—Bangkok 9th December, Rice and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YAHIO MARU, Japanese str., 1,631, T. Noda, 12th December—Mikie 6th December, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

YUSANG, British str., 1,122, J. Campbell, 10th December—Wuhu 5th December, Rice—Chinese.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 17th Dec.—
11.20 a.m.—The "Devonshire" Steamship Co., Ltd. Meeting of Creditors.
11.45 a.m.—The "Phranang" Steamship Co., Ltd. Meeting of Creditors.
Saturday, 18th Dec.—
Noon—The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting.
Monday, 20th Dec.—
11 a.m.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting.
11.15 a.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting.

香港中外新報

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